

THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peace Mission of the Brooklyn.

No Reinforcements Ordered to Fort Pickens.

THE STATUS QUO TO BE MAINTAINED.

The Latest Reports from Charleston.

A WAR STEAMER OFF THE HARBOR.

The Virginia Convention Anti-Secession.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE CRISIS.

Patriotic Speech of Mr. Harris of Maryland.

The Alleged Attempt to Seize the Federal Buildings.

THE REACTION AT THE NORTH.

A Convention of Abolitionists at Syracuse Broken Up, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MISSION OF THE BROOKLYN TO PENSA.

SACOLA.

It is understood that the President authorized despatches to be sent to Pensacola, to the commander of the Brooklyn, not to enter the harbor of Pensacola, or to land any troops at Fort Pickens, unless that post should be attacked. He is ordered to act strictly on the defensive, and to give no pretext for an attack.

It is further understood that the provisions on board the Brooklyn are to be delivered to the fort.

This Pacific policy on the part of the President is in response to the mediation of Virginia.

Last evening ex-Senator Mallory telegraphed from Pensacola to a democratic Senator here, that the appearance of the war steamer Brooklyn, or any United States war vessel, in the harbor of Pensacola, would be the signal for an attack upon Fort Pickens by the secessionists.

The troops on board the Brooklyn were destined to the works at the fort, which are still in possession of the federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold them.

Captain Barron was sent by land a week since on a similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His despatches to Fort Pickens and the naval commanders in the Gulf were of a most pacific character.

The gallantry exhibited by the wife of Lieut. Stiemmer, at Pensacola, in creating quite a lively sensation among the patriotic ladies of Washington. A suitable testimonial in her behalf is in contemplation.

I am assured that the Navy Department that the Brooklyn cannot enter the harbor of Charleston, nor any vessel of that class, and that in consequence of this fact it will be difficult to reach Fort Sumter with reinforcements, as the smaller class vessels could not contend with the batteries that would open upon them from Morris Island, beyond the reach of any protection from Major Anderson.

THE RECENT REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

Savannah, Jan. 29, 1861.

Colonel Hayne has no official knowledge that the State has proposed any such ultimatum to the government as that mentioned in this morning's papers.

Colonel Hayne does not believe in the truth of the despatch from Charleston as to the reported business which occupied the attention of the Legislature in secret session yesterday. He has received no despatch or communication from Governor Pickens on the subject. The report is represented to be equally as erroneous as that which recently represented that a boat from Fort Sumter had been fired into from one of the Charleston forts. Colonel Hayne has had no demand on the federal government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and is patiently awaiting the action of the Southern Congress at Montgomery, which will assemble next week.

The conduct of South Carolina, in not only refusing, but repudiating the Union, is in Virginia, is regarded here among all parties with indignation and abhorrence. In fact there is but one feeling in regard to it, which is, that she has placed herself outside of all sympathy with her sister border States. If Virginia has one spark of manhood left she will spurn any further connection with her.

EFFORTS FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE PENDING TROUBLE.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1861.

The republicans appear for the first time to have awakened to the impending danger. Active movements are now going on, looking to an adjustment on the basis of the Crittenden plan.

It is understood that New York, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island will be represented in the Convention on the 4th of February.

Senators Douglas, Seward and Crittenden are still assiduously engaged considering propositions of adjustment. Several have been submitted, but as yet they are unable to agree upon a plan. They are strong faith that they may yet be able to accomplish the object which they have in view—to restore peace to our distracted country. Senator Seward is anxious and will go as far as practicable to accomplish this. Senator Crittenden says to-night there is no favorable change in the aspect of affairs. Everything looks gloomy enough.

The committee of New York bankers, merchants and others, arrived here this evening, for the purpose of facilitating a compromise of existing political difficulties. They were met at the case by W. B. Macay and James Smythe. Among them are the following well known citizens of New York—A. A. Low, Peter Cooper, Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge, James Harper, S. B. Crittenden and William V. Brady. Many of these gentlemen exerted themselves in preserving the credit of the government, in causing the last loan to be taken upon more favorable terms than the preceding one. In this they have shown themselves to be true friends of the Union. They represent all shades of opinion and received much attention from many of them voted for Lincoln. They are quartered at Willard's.

The Messrs. Willard's have addressed a letter to ex-President Tyler and other leading gentlemen, tendering the use of their spacious hall for the Convention, which meets here on the 4th of February.

The speech of Mr. Harris of Maryland, was the most effective that has yet been delivered in the House in favor of the Union. He was literally overwhelmed with congratulations from gentlemen on both sides after he concluded.

There are cheering reports from Virginia in favor of the Union. By a close calculation the anti-secessionists will have twenty-eight majority in the Convention, which will be increased if the other border States immediately proceed to act upon the 4th of February Congressionally.

Pennsylvania accounts are unanimously in favor of Union

and the Crittenden compromise. Berks county delegations and letters state that the county is unanimously in favor of compromise, democratic, republican, and all other parties, uniting with one voice to that end.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1861.

It is not true that Thurlow Weed is at Springfield arranging the Lincoln Cabinet. He is at Albany, looking after the State Legislature and the defeat of Greeley for the United States Senator, as the successor of Mr. Seward.

The following despatch, received by several republican members of Congress yesterday, explains itself, and justifies the belief that Weed, under the incoming administration, is to be king of the lobby.

I have been strongly urged to request you to support the bill for the relief of Harris & Butterworth.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1861.

The House Committee on Military Affairs were informed, some days ago, that a gentleman, now in this city, had purchased of Governor Floyd, while he was Secretary of War, one hundred thousand condemned muskets, and that said gentleman was here for the purpose of getting possession of the muskets to send South. This gentleman was subpoenaed before the Military Committee. This morning to testify on the subject. It seems out that instead of their being designed for the South, as was supposed, they were intended for Saratoga—a contract having been made with that government for their delivery. The committee at once dismissed the subject, having found a "man's nest."

The committee who are investigating the matter respecting an alleged conspiracy to take possession of this city to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, have examined a large number of witnesses, who were understood to be cognizant of the fact, and it proves, according to the committee of investigation, that there is not the slightest foundation for such reports. Mayor Berrett was examined to-day, and he flatly and unqualifiedly pronounced the story as preposterous and ridiculous. He stated that he had examined into the matter thoroughly, and was unable to learn that any such organization, however small, had an existence in this city. He stated further that he considered himself fully qualified, with his present police force, to maintain order and the peace of the city.

I am authorized to contradict the report that Mr. Winthrop, or any other member of the Boston committee, received any implied indignity from Southern members. The reported colloquy between Mr. Winthrop and Senator Mason, as given in a New York paper, is fabulous.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, declares that if Mr. Lincoln has written any letter counselling compromise the fact is not known to him.

Lieutenant Morris resigned his commission in the Navy to-day.

It is believed that an honor occurred to-day, between Dr. Jones, of Louisiana, secretary of the Douglas organization in this city during the campaign, and Mr. Wilson, son of General Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office. Wilson was wounded in the hip. The fight took place on the Pennsylvania bridge. The parties having left here very quietly this morning. Jones was injured by the buggy in which he was riding overturning. The quarrel arose from a political dispute. Wilson, who is a Breckinridge democrat, declared that a Douglas democrat was no better than an abolitionist. Dr. Jones thereupon struck him. Wilson challenged, and the result is as above stated, according to current reports. We learn that officials are in pursuit of the parties.

The President has renewed his invitation to Mr. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to a seat in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, notwithstanding the latter has once declined it. Mr. Greenwood, although from Arkansas, is a strong Union man, and will consent to accept the position and assume the duties of the office after closing up some important matters in the Indian Department, which require his personal attention, and to abandon now would prove of serious detriment to the government.

The fact having lately been communicated to Mr. Charles B. Oliver, the granter having in charge the powder magazine at the Norfolk Navy Yard, that a body of secessionists had threatened to take possession of it, he answered them there was not powder enough in the world to take it without the consent of the United States federal authorities, and if any number of men attempted to do it they had better make their will first, for he would blow them to Heaven or hell. The force of this remark will be realized if a mob attempts to take the magazine, as it is said there are at least twenty cases of electric trains laid, the slightest touch of either of which would be sure destruction to everything within a circuit of quarter of a mile.

In the Senate to-day the Pacific Railroad bill occupied the attention of that body. Senator Wilkinson offered an amendment providing for a Northern route, to start from Superior City, and to run west to the western boundary of Minnesota, near Breckinridge City, thence west to Puget Sound. It grants six alternate sections of land to the mile, and an amount of money not to exceed \$25,000,000. The amendment was adopted by three majorities, and it is believed the bill will pass the House as amended, although the total sum of money granted in this bill is one hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars in bonds. The government pays nothing, and, therefore, loses nothing until the work is done.

The returns of the election of delegates for a State Convention show in Texas that the great mass of the voters refused to go to the polls. Private letters received here state as an evidence of the feeling there, that in one county where eleven hundred voters reside, only three hundred went to the polls, and they were all secessionists, the other nine hundred refusing to vote. Two measures of the United States House of Representatives have tended much to bring about this state of things—one is the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, including the Texas route. The other is General Hamilton's amendment to the Army bill, providing for an appropriation of one and a half million of dollars to raise and equip a regiment of mounted men for service on the frontier of Texas, and to pay a debt incurred by Texas for suppressing Indian hostilities. Mr. Hamilton will speak to-morrow, if he can get the floor. He is a strong Union man, and opposed to the secession of Texas.

Four major speeches were made in the House to-day by Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Harris, of Maryland; Wadsworth, of New York; and Van Wyck, of New York. Mr. Stevens wishes to test the strength of the government, and after we find out that we have one, to punish traitors. He declared that if war comes, on the basis of Mr. Buchanan will rest the awful responsibility.

Mr. Harris made a most thrilling appeal to Congress to lay aside all party feeling and unite as one man to save the Union. He was enthusiastically applauded by the members and spectators in the galleries, and was warmly congratulated by members at the close.

Mr. Wadsworth thinks the republicans should abandon the Chicago platform and accept the proposition offered by Mr. Rust in the Committee of Thirty-three, and believe as they will not, does not see any hope for the Union.

Mr. Van Wyck made a speech, couched in elegant language, decidedly against all compromise and for sustaining the Union at all hazards. The following sentence had a telling effect upon the House—"In 1820 you established the Missouri line to save the Union; in 1854 you destroy it to save the Union; and now, in 1861, you seek the salvation of the republic only through its re-establishment and perpetuity, with the new and starting condition annexed, that slavery must be forever protected in all our future acquisitions."

Cassius M. Clay did not act as the friend of Mr. Dunn in the affair between that gentleman and Mr. Rust, Mr. Clay having long since decided not to engage again in such matters. He was applied to and obtained the services of Lieut. Nelson, a gallant officer of the navy, belonging to Kentucky.

Kansas, once in the Union, will be able to walk alone and help herself without asking charity. She will issue bonds, and upon the faith of the State obtain credit and be able to develop her resources.

General Scott has authorized a howitzer to be taken away from the National Rifle, a military company of this city, and notified them through the proper channel that if they want to drill they can do so at the armory where the regulars muster. It is reported that the Rifles will purchase another howitzer at their own expense.

It is from information received by General Scott from Governor Hicks, of Maryland, that General S. has taken his late measures for the defense of the national capital.

A sensation was produced in this city to-night, when the President's reception was going on, by the arrival of

a corps of some two hundred and fifty flying artillery, with cannon, from West Point and Fort Mifflin, via Baltimore River. They marched through several streets, exciting much attention. The main squadron went to quarter on Capitol Hill. The others quartered near the President's House.

The order given for the presence of a portion of this force was yesterday given by General Scott. It was afterwards countermanded, reconsidered and finally sent, and the force is now ready for any emergency. There is no doubt General Scott will take every precaution to overcome whatever preparations may have been made by restive people to interrupt the peaceful inauguration of Lincoln.

Captain Paine, commanding the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, is in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1861.

The result of the Cabinet meeting to-day places the President in harmony with his ministerial advisers, and no longer leaves a doubt that the capital of the nation will be protected at all hazards against any conspiracy that may be concocted to commit outrages against the public peace.

Gen. Scott has now full power to act, which has not heretofore been the fact. "Things ain't now as they used to was."

News reached here to-night that the forts along the coast of Florida have been reinforced and cannot be taken; that the harbor of Pensacola is blockaded with three vessels detailed from the Home Squadron, all of which are plying off that harbor, and will cut off all commercial intercourse therewith.

The Delaney bill will be taken up to-morrow in the House, to consider the Senate amendments. Certain members have had placed in their hands within a day or two very strong evidence of attempts to extort money from persons interested in some of the items embraced in the Senate amendments to the bill, and because such persons have not consented to pay the sums demanded, the venal parties have assailed the items referred to in a leading republican press, when proper positive is said to be within the knowledge of members of the House that the parties demanding the money would have supported the bill in surety they had been paid. The principal party interested refused the demand. We shall see to-morrow whether members of Congress will sit silently with such information in their pockets.

The Grand Jury of this district last week made the prominent attorney John B. Floyd of malfeasance in office. United States District Attorney Ould has since framed a true bill.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Floyd will present himself and demand trial, or subject himself to the humiliating spectacle of being arrested in Virginia and brought here.

True bills have also been found against Bailey on four counts—three of which are for abstracting papers from the Interior Department, and one for larceny.

The same number of bills have been found against Russell, as secretary.

Rumors are circulating that a large number of department clerks have been indicted; but it is not true, nor has any presentment yet been made against any other Cabinet officer, as rumored.

The affair between Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, and Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, through the intervention of Capt. Nelson and Col. Hindman, referred to in my despatch to-day's Herald, terminated in the following correspondence, which I am authorized to publish:

LETTER OF MR. RUST.

HONORABLE SENATOR, JAN. 25, 1861.

SIR—Will you be so kind as to call on my colleague, Col. Hindman, the time and place outside of this District, which you will discuss with me the questions of difference between us.

To Hon. Mr. DUNN.

LETTER OF MR. DUNN.

HONORABLE SENATOR, JAN. 25, 1861.

SIR—I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant.

To Hon. Mr. DUNN, of Arkansas.

JANUARY 27, 1861.

SIR—I have examined carefully the record of the debate in which Messrs. Rust and Dunn took part, and which is the subject of misunderstanding between them. It is my opinion that there are not sufficient grounds for proceeding further in the matter. Therefore, I propose that we unite in a declaration to that effect, and thus put the matter to rest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

To Col. HINDMAN, &c., &c.

LETTER OF MR. HINDMAN.

JANUARY 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—When Mr. Dunn made his explanation on Thursday last, I understood it to be intended as a full retraction of his earlier offensive language. He had, however, used the printed report of the explanation, which I have to-day read for the first time, does not amount to so much, or at least admits of a different construction. For that reason I regret to say that I cannot, as proposed in your note of this date, unite in a declaration that there are not sufficient grounds for proceeding further in the matter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

To Captain W. NELSON, United States Army.

DEAR SIR—You were quite right in your understanding that the explanation made by Mr. Dunn on Thursday last was intended as a full retraction of any intention to offend personally Mr. Rust.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

To Hon. Mr. HINDMAN, &c., &c.

LETTER OF MR. HINDMAN.

JAN. 28, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Your last note, conveying the assurance that my understanding of the intent of Mr. Dunn's explanation was correct, having been taken possession of by the fact of the fact of an overt act of coercion now actually being perpetrated at Fort Monroe.

Resolved, That the attention of the Legislature be called to the fact of an overt act of coercion now actually being perpetrated at Fort Monroe.

The Convention in secret session last night adopted resolutions instructing the delegates to the Southern Convention to insist upon such measures as will forever prevent the reopening of the African slave trade.

The Convention today passed a supplementary ordinance authorizing the Governor to carry into effect a previous ordinance for the protection of the defence in the Gulf.

The Convention also passed an ordinance adopting as the law of Alabama the laws of the United States relative to patents, securing the rights of invention to citizens of all the slave States.

Adjourning to the 4th of March.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Toronto, C. W., Jan. 29, 1861.

The Leader of to-day again asserts and guarantees the correctness of its former announcement in regard to the policy of the British government in reference to a Southern confederacy.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION BILL.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 29, 1861.

The Senate is engaged to-day on private bills.

The House considered the Senate's Convention bill. Several amendments were adopted, but no vote was taken on the passage. It comes up to-morrow at ten o'clock.

There was a case of smallpox in the city to-day, and there was some talk of removing, and some of an adjournment till March, awaiting further developments.

DESIGNE OF THE SECESSIONISTS UPON FORT MONROE.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 28, 1861.

Recent proceedings at Fort Monroe have embittered public feeling. The following was adopted at a large meeting last night:

Whereas, the Legislature has formally declared that any act of coercion against a Southern State will be regarded by Virginia as an act of war, and resisted with all the means in our power.

Resolved, That the attention of the Legislature be called to the fact of an overt act of coercion now actually being perpetrated at Fort Monroe.

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